

## Chapter 28.

# Eggplant Production in Florida

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### BOTANY

#### Nomenclature

Family - Solanaceae

Eggplant - *Solanum melongena*

#### Origin

Eggplant is native to India where the major domestication of large-fruited types occurred (Fig. 28-1). It spread eastward to China which became a secondary site of domestication for small-fruited types. The name, eggplant, probably was derived from types that produced white fruit that looked like chicken eggs.

#### Related Species

Other vegetable crops in the Solanaceae family are tomato, pepper, potato, tomatillo, and pepino. Several field and ornamental crops also are included in this family.

### VARIETIES

Epic (H) Teardrop-shaped fruit, tolerant/resistant tomato mosaic virus

Night shadow (H) Elongated, oval shape fruit

Santana (H) Elongated, oval shape fruit

### SEEDING AND PLANTING

Planting dates and seeding information are given in Table 1.

### FERTILIZER AND LIME

For unmulched crops, broadcast all  $P_2O_5$ , micronutrients, and 25 to 50% N and  $K_2O$  before planting. Fertilizer efficiency can be increased if fertilizer is applied in the bed area or banded. Remaining N and  $K_2O$  is sidedressed in one or two split applications of 40 to 50 lbs each during the early growth period. Supplemental applications of 30 lbs N and 20 lbs  $K_2O$  can be banded to replace leached N and K. (See Table 2 for mineral soil test and fertilizer recommendations.)

For mulched crops with subsurface irrigation, broadcast all  $P_2O_5$ , micronutrients, and 20 to 25% of the N and  $K_2O$  in the bed area. Place the remaining N and  $K_2O$  in two bands in grooves on the bed shoulders 9 to 10 inches from the row. For mulched crops with sprinkler irrigation, incorporate all fertilizer in the bed under the mulch. For drip-irrigated crops, broadcast all  $P_2O_5$ , micronutrients, and up to 20 to 25% of the N and  $K_2O$  in the bed (Fig. 28-2). Inject the remaining N and  $K_2O$  through the tube according to the schedule given in Table 3.

### PLANT TISSUE ANALYSIS

Plant tissue analysis information for eggplant is given in Table 4. The analysis was done during early fruit set, using the most recently matured leaf.

### PETIOLE SAP TESTING

Fresh sap can be pressed from leaf petioles and analyzed for nitrogen and potassium concentrations. Results can be used to make adjustments in the fertilization program. Sufficiency ranges for sap testing for eggplant are presented in Table 5.

**Table 1.** Seeding and planting information for eggplant.

Planting dates	
North Florida	Aug Feb - Mar
Central Florida	Aug - Sept Jan - Feb
South Florida	Aug - Feb
Planting information	
Distance between rows (in)	36 - 72
Distance between plants (in)	18 - 40
Seeding depth (in)	0.5-0.75
Seed per acre to field (lb)	1
Seed per acre to transplant (lb)	0.25 - 0.50
Days to maturity from seed	90 - 115
Days to maturity from transplant <sup>1</sup>	70 - 90
Plant population (acre) <sup>2</sup>	9,680
<sup>1</sup> Transplanting recommended	
<sup>2</sup> At closest plant and row spacing	

**IRRIGATION**

Eggplant water requirements (see Chapter 8, *Principles and Practices of Irrigation Management for Vegetables*, Tables 4 to 6) peak at reference levels (100% of ETo) (see Chapter 8, *Principles and Practices of Irrigation Management for Vegetables*, Table 3) and decrease to 85% of ETo during the final growth period. Plants may have extensive root systems, thus permitting less frequent irrigation applications, especially during low evaporative demand periods.

**WEED MANAGEMENT**

Herbicides labeled for weed control in eggplant are listed in Table 6.

**DISEASE MANAGEMENT**

Chemicals approved for disease management use on eggplant are listed in Table 7.

**INSECT MANAGEMENT**

Table 8 outlines the insecticides approved for use on insects attacking eggplant.

**PRODUCTION COSTS**

Production costs for eggplant in Palm Beach County are given in Table 9.

**Table 2.** Soil test and fertilizer recommendations for mineral soils for eggplant on 6-foot centers.<sup>1</sup>

Target pH	N lb/A	$P_2O_5$					$K_2O$				
		VL	L	M	H	VH	VL	L	M	H	VH
(lb/A/crop season)											
6.5	200	160	130	100	0	0	160	130	100	0	0

<sup>1</sup> See Chapter 2 section on supplemental fertilizer application and best management practices, pg 11.

**Table 3.** Fertilization recommendations for eggplant grown in Florida on sandy soils testing very low in Mehlich-1 potassium (K<sub>2</sub>O)

Production system	Nutrient	Recommended-Base fertilization <sup>z</sup>				Recommended-Supplemental fertilization <sup>z</sup>				
		Total (lbs/A)	Preplant <sup>y</sup> (lbs/A)	Injected <sup>x</sup> (lbs/A/day)				Leaching rain <sup>r,s</sup>	Measured "low" plant nutrient content <sup>u,s</sup>	Extended harvest season <sup>u,s</sup>
				1-2	3-4	5-10	11-13			
Drip irrigation, raised beds, and polyethylene mulch (on deep sands or on soils with shallow impermeable layer)	N	200	0-70	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	n/a	1.5 to 2 lbs/A/day for 7 days <sup>t</sup>	1.5 to 2 lbs/A/day <sup>p</sup>
	K <sub>2</sub> O	160	0-55	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.5	n/a	1.5 to 2 lbs/A/day for 7 days <sup>t</sup>	1.5 to 2 lbs/A/day <sup>p</sup>
Seepage irrigation, raised beds, and polyethylene mulch (on soils with shallow impermeable layer)	N	200	200 <sup>v</sup>	0	0	0	0	30 lbs/A <sup>q</sup>	30 lbs/A <sup>t</sup>	30 lbs/A <sup>p</sup>
	K <sub>2</sub> O	160	160 <sup>v</sup>	0	0	0	0	20 lbs/A <sup>q</sup>	20 lbs/A <sup>t</sup>	20 lbs/A <sup>p</sup>

<sup>z</sup> A=7,260 linear bed feet per acre (6-ft bed spacing); for soils testing "very low" in Mehlich 1 potassium (K<sub>2</sub>O) Seeds and transplants may benefit from applications of a starter solution at a rate no greater than 10 to 15 lbs/acre for N and P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and applied through the plant hole or near the seeds.

<sup>y</sup> Applied using the modified broadcast method (fertilizer is broadcast where the beds will be formed only, and not over the entire field). Preplant fertilizer cannot be applied to double/triple crops because of the plastic mulch; hence, in these cases, all the fertilizer has to be injected.

<sup>x</sup> This fertigation schedule is applicable when no N and K<sub>2</sub>O are applied preplant. Reduce schedule proportionally to the amount of N and K<sub>2</sub>O applied preplant. Fertilizer injections may be done daily or weekly. Inject fertilizer at the end of the irrigation event and allow enough time for proper flushing afterwards.

<sup>w</sup> For standard 13 week-long, transplanted eggplant crop.

<sup>v</sup> Some of the fertilizer may be applied with a fertilizer wheel though the plastic mulch during the eggplant crop when only part of the recommended base rate is applied preplant. Rate may be reduced when a controlled-release fertilizer source is used.

<sup>u</sup> Plant nutritional status may be determined with tissue analysis or fresh petiole-sap testing, or any other calibrated method. The "low" diagnosis needs to be based on UF/IFAS interpretative thresholds.

<sup>t</sup> Plant nutritional status must be diagnosed every week to repeat supplemental fertilizer application.

<sup>s</sup> Supplemental fertilizer applications are allowed when irrigation is scheduled following a recommended method (see chapter 8 on irrigation scheduling in Florida). Supplemental fertilizations is to be applied in addition to base fertilization when appropriate. Supplemental fertilization is not to be applied "in advance" with the preplant fertilizer.

<sup>r</sup> A leaching rain is defined as a rainfall amount of 3 inches in 3 days or 4 inches in 7 days.

<sup>q</sup> Supplemental amount for each leaching rain

<sup>p</sup> Plant nutritional status must be diagnosed after each harvest before repeating supplemental fertilizer application.

**Table 4.** Plant tissue analysis at early fruit set for eggplant. Dry weight basis.

Status	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	S	Fe	Mn	Zn	B	Cu	Mo
	Percent						Parts per million					
Deficient	<4.2	0.3	3.5	0.8	0.25	0.4	50	50	20	20	5	0.5
Adequate range	4.2-5.0	0.3-0.6	3.5-5.0	0.8-1.5	0.25-0.6	0.4-0.6	50-100	50-100	20-40	20-40	5-10	0.5-0.8
High	>6.0	0.6	5.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	100	100	40	40	10	0.8

**Table 5.** Sufficiency ranges for petiole sap testing for eggplant.

Crop development stage	Fresh petiole sap concentration (ppm)	
	NO <sub>3</sub> -N	K
First fruit (two-inches long)	1200-1600	4500-5000
First harvest	1000-1200	4000-4500
Mid harvest	800-1000	3500-4000

**Table 6.** Chemical weed controls: eggplant.

Herbicide	Labeled crops	Time of application to crop	Rate (lbs. AI./Acre)	
			Mineral	Muck
Bensulide (Prefar 4E)	Eggplant	Preplant incorporate Preemergence	5-6.0	---
<b>Remarks:</b> Preplant incorporate using power driven cultivators or apply preemergence and incorporate with irrigation. Controls many grass weeds. Provides fair to good control of lambsquarter, purslane and amaranths. May be applied under polyethylene mulch.				
Carfentrazone (Aim)	Eggplant	Preplant Directed-hooded Row-middles	0.031	0.031
<b>Remarks:</b> Aim may be applied as a preplant burndown treatment and/or as a post-directed hooded application to row middles for the burndown of emerged broadleaf weeds. may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides. May be applied at up to 2 oz (0.031 lb ai). Use a quality spray adjuvant such as crop oil concentrate (coc) or non-ionic surfactant at recommended rates.				
Clethodim (Select)	Eggplant	Postemergence	0.1-0.25	0.1-0.25
<b>Remarks:</b> Use Select for the control of annual and perennial grasses. Use a crop-oil concentrate at 1% v/v in the finished spray volume. Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. product/A per application. Do not apply within 20 days of harvest.				
DCPA (Dacthal W-75)	Eggplant	Posttransplanting after crop establishment	6.0-8.0	---
<b>Remarks:</b> Controls germinating annuals. Apply to moist, weed-free soil 4 to 6 weeks after transplanting when crop is growing rapidly. May be applied to row middles after crop establishment. Note label precautions of planting non-registered crops within 8 months.				
Glyphosate (Roundup, Durango) Touchdown, Glyphomax)	Eggplant	Chemical fallow Preplant, pre emergence, Pre transplant	0.3-1.0	---
<b>Remarks:</b> Roundup, Glyphomax and Touchdown have several formulations Check the label of each for specific labeling directions.				
Halosulfuron (Sanda)	Eggplant	Row middles	0.024-0.048	
<b>Remarks.</b> Sandea may be applied between the rows of eggplant for the control of nutsedges and other listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the crop. Applications to be made at 0.5 to 1 oz. product/A. Do not apply more than 2 oz. per crop cycle. Use a surfactant in the spray mix.				
Napropamide (Devrinol 50-DF)	Eggplant (transplanted)	Preplant	1.0 - 2.0	---
<b>Remarks:</b> Apply to weed-free soil surface. May be applied to transplant crop only. Incorporate the same day as applied, to a depth of 1 to 2 inches.				
Paraquat (Gramoxone Inteon) (Firestorm)	Eggplant	Preplant Preemergence	0.5 - 1.0	---
<b>Remarks:</b> Apply as a band treatment over the crop row or as a broadcast treatment before, during or after planting, but before the emergence of the crop. Weeds emerging after the application will not be controlled. Crop plants emerged at the time of application will be killed. Use a non-ionic surfactant in the spray mixture.				
Paraquat (Gromaxone Inteon)	Eggplant	Postemergence directed/shielded	0.5	
<b>Remarks:</b> For control of emerged weeds between rows after crop establishment. Do not exceed 30 psi nozzle or spray under conditions which could cause drift. Apply when weeds are succulent and weed growth is under 6 inches. Do not apply more than 3 applications per season. Add a non-ionic surfactant or crop oil to spray mixture.				

Table 6. Continued.

Herbicide	Labeled crops	Time of application to crop	Rate (lbs. AI./Acre)	
			Mineral	Muck
Pelargonic acid (Scythe)	Fruiting Vegetable (Eggplant)	Preplant Preemergence Direct-Shielded	3-10% v/v	--
<b>Remarks:</b> Product is a contact nonselective, foliar applied herbicide. It does not have residual activity. May be tank mixed with soil residual herbicides. Consult label for rates.				
Sethoxydim (Poast)	Eggplant	Postemergence	0.188 - 0.28	0.188 - 0.28
<b>Remarks:</b> Controls actively growing grass weeds. A total of 4.5 pts. product per acre may be applied in one season. Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Apply in 5 to 20 gals. of water adding 2 pts. of crop oil concentrate per acre. Unsatisfactory results may occur if applied to grasses under stress. Use 0.188 lb. ai. (1 pt.) to seedling grasses and up to 0.28 lb. ai. (1.5 pts.) to perennial grasses emerging from rhizomes, etc. Consult label for grass species and growth stage for best control.				
Trifluralin (Trilin)	Eggplant	Preplant incorporated	0.5	
<b>Remarks:</b> Apply and incorporate before transplanting. Incorporate to a depth of 3 inches.				

Table 7. Disease management for eggplant.

Chemical	Fungicide Group	Maximum Rate/Acre/		Min. Days to Harvest	Pertinent Diseases	Remarks
		Application	Season			
Apron XL 3LS (difenconazole + mefenoxam)	3 + 4	0.64 fl oz/100lb seed			Pythium damping-off	Seed treatment only
Ridomil Gold 4 EC (mefenoxam)	4	1 pt/trtd acre	3 pt/trtd acre	7	Pythium aerial blight Phytophthora diseases	Pre-plant appls.
Manex 4 F (maneb)	M3	1.6 qt	11.2 qt	5	Phomopsis blight Cercospora leaf spot	
Maneb 80 WP (maneb)	M3	2 lb	14 lb	5		
Maneb 75 DF (maneb)	M3	2 lb	14.9 lb	5		
Quadris 2.08 FL (azoxystrobin)	11	15.4 fl oz	1.92 qt	0	Powdery mildew Anthracnose	Limit is 4 appl/crop & alternate chemistry
Amistar 80 DF (azoxystrobin)	11	5 oz	1.25 oz	0		
Cabrio 2.08 F (pyraclostrobin)	11	16 fl oz	96 fl oz	0	Powdery mildew Early blight	6 appl. of Cabrio or other group 11 fungicides per season
Endura 70 WDG (boscalid)	7	12.5 oz	25 oz	0	Early blight Botrytis	Limit is 6 appl/crop & alternate chemistry
Forum (dimethomorph)	40	6 oz	30 oz	0	Phytophthora blight	
Phosphonics (various derivatives of phosphoric and phosphorous acids including but not limited to Fosphite, Fungi-Phite, Helena Prophyt, Phostrol, Topaz)	SEE INDIVIDUAL LABELS					
Armicarb 85% salt (potassium bicarbonate)	33	5 lb		0	Early blight Powdery mildew	
Milstop 85% salt (potassium bicarbonate)	33	5 lb		0	Powdery mildew	
Serenade Max (biofungicide) (QST 713 strain of <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> )		3 lb	Every 5-7 days as needed	0	Early blight Powdery mildew	
Sonata (biofungicide) (QST 2808 strain of <i>Bacillus pumilis</i> )		4 qt	Every 7-14 days as needed	0	Powdery mildew	
Various copper compounds (see ind. labels) including COC, Copper-Count-N, Cuprofix Disperss, Nordox, Nu Cop, Kocide	M1	SEE INDIVIDUAL LABELS			Early blight Phomopsis blight	See individual labels
Various sulfur compounds (see ind. labels)	M2	SEE INDIVIDUAL LABELS			Powdery mildew	
Ultra Flourish (mefenoxam)	4	1 qt/trtd acre	3 qt		Phytophthora blight Pythium diseases	At-planting and directed sprays at crown-see label

**Table 8.** Selected insecticides approved for use on insects attacking eggplant.

Trade Name (Common Name)	Rate (product/acre)	REI (hours)	Days to Harvest	Insects	MOA Code <sup>1</sup>	Notes
<b>Acamite-50WS</b> (bifenazate)	0.75-1.0 lb	12	3	twospotted spider mite	25	One application per season.
<b>Admire 2F</b> (imidacloprid)	16-24 fl oz	12	21	aphids, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, foliar-feeding thrips, leafhoppers, whiteflies	4A	Most effective if applied to soil at transplanting.
Admire Pro	7-10.5 fl oz					
<b>Admire 2F</b> (imidacloprid)	0.1 fl oz/1000 plants	12	21	aphids, whiteflies	4A	<b>Planthouse:</b> 1 application. See label.
Admire Pro	0.44 fl oz/10,000 plants					
<b>*Agri-mek 0.15EC</b> (abamectin)	8-16 fl oz	12	7	broadmite, Colorado potato beetle, Liriomyza, leafminers, spider mites, Thrips palmi, tomato russet mite	6	Do not use on transplants. No more than 2 sequential applications.
<b>*Ambush 25W</b> (permethrin)	6.4-12.8 oz	12	3	cabbage looper, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, leafminers	3	Do not apply more than 2 lb ai per acre per season. (128 oz)
<b>*Asana XL (0.66 EC)</b> (esfenvalerate)	5.8-9.6 fl oz	12	7	Colorado potato beetle, corn earworm, flea beetle, loopers	3	Do not apply more than 0.35 lb ai per acre per season.
<b>Assail 70WP</b> (acetamiprid)	0.6-1.7 oz	12	7	aphids, Colorado potato beetle, thrips, whiteflies	4A	Begin applications for whiteflies when first adults are noticed. Do not apply more than 4 times per season or apply more often than every 7 days.
Assail 30 SG	1.5-4.0 oz					Field use only.
<b>Avaunt</b> (indoxacarb)	2.5-3.5 oz	12	3	beet armyworm, loopers, southern armyworm, tomato fruitworm, tomato pinworm	22	Do not apply more than 14 oz of Avaunt per acre per crop. Minimum spray interval is 5 days.
<b>Aza-Direct</b> (azadirachtin)	1-2 pts, up to 3.5 pts, if needed	4	0	aphids, beetles, caterpillars, leafhoppers, leafminers, mites, stink bugs, thrips, weevils, whiteflies	18B	Antifeedant, repellent, insect growth regulator. OMRI-listed <sup>2</sup> .
<b>*Baythroid 2</b> (cyfluthrin)	1.6-2.8 fl oz	12	7	cabbage looper, Colorado potato beetle, garden symphylan, garden webworm, potato aphid, potato leafhopper, stink bugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, beet and southern armyworm (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> instar), thrips (except Thrips palmi), tomato pinworm, flea beetles	3	Do not apply at less than 7-day intervals, maximum amount per season: 16.8 fl oz per acre.
<b>*Baythroid XL</b> (beta-cyfluthrin)						
<b>Beleaf 50 SG</b> (flonicamid)	2.0-2.8 oz	12	0	aphids, plant bugs	9C	Do not apply more than 8.4 oz/acre per season. Begin applications before pests reach damaging levels.

Table 8. Continued.

Trade Name (Common Name)	Rate (product/acre)	REI (hours)	Days to Harvest	Insects	MOA Code <sup>1</sup>	Notes
<b>Biobit HP</b> ( <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>kurstaki</i> )	0.5-2.0 lb	4	0	caterpillars (will not control large armyworms)	11B2	Treat when larvae are young. Good coverage is essential. Can be used in the greenhouse. OMRI-listed <sup>2</sup> .
<b>BotaniGard 22 WP, ES</b> ( <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> )	<b>WP:</b> 0.5-2.0 lb/100 gal <b>ES:</b> 0.5-2 qts/100 gal	4	0	aphids, thrips, whiteflies	--	May be used in greenhouses. Contact dealer for recommendations if an adjuvant must be used. Not compatible in tank mix with fungicides.
<b>*Capture 2 EC</b> (bifenthrin)	2.1-6.4 fl oz	12	7	armyworms, cabbage looper, Colorado potato beetle, corn earworm, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, <i>Lygus</i> spp., mites, plant bugs, stink bugs, thrips, tomato hornworm, tomato pinworm, vegetable leafminer, whiteflies	3	Do not make applications less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 0.2 lb active ingredient per acre per season.
<b>Checkmate TPW-F</b> (pheromone)	1.2-6.0 fl oz	0	0	tomato pinworm	--	For mating disruption see label.
<b>Confirm 2F</b> (tebufenozide)	6-16 fl oz	4	7	beet armyworm, black cutworm, cabbage looper, fall armyworm, southern armyworm, tobacco hornworm, tomato hornworm, true armyworm, yellowstriped armyworm	18A	Do not apply more than 16 ounces per application or more than 64 ounces product per season.
<b>Crymax WDG</b> ( <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>kurstaki</i> )	0.5-2.0 lb	4	0	caterpillars	11B2	Use high rate for armyworms. Treat when larvae are young.
<b>Deliver</b> ( <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>kurstaki</i> )	0.25-1.5 lb	4	0	caterpillars	11B2	Use higher rates for armyworms. OMRI-listed <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Dibrom 8 EC</b> (naled)	1 pt	48	1	aphids, blister beetles, flea beetles, leafminers, mites	1B	Apply no more than 1 pt/acre in Florida. Do not apply when temperature is over 90°F.
<b>DiPel DF</b> ( <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>kurstaki</i> )	0.5-2.0 lb	4	0	caterpillars	11B2	Treat when larvae are young. Good coverage is essential. Can be used in greenhouses. OMRI listed <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Endosulfan 3 EC</b> (endosulfan)	0.66-1.33 qt	24	1	Colorado potato beetle, blister beetle, flea beetles, green peach aphid, green stink bug, whiteflies	2	No more than 2 applications or 1.0 lb ai per year.
<b>Entrust</b> (spinosad)	0.5-2.5 oz	4	1	armyworms, flower thrips, hornworms, leafminers, loopers, other caterpillars, Thrips palmi, tomato fruitworm, tomato pinworm	5	No more than 9 oz per acre per crop. OMRI-listed <sup>2</sup> .

Table 8. Continued.

Trade Name (Common Name)	Rate (product/acre)	REI (hours)	Days to Harvest	Insects	MOA Code <sup>1</sup>	Notes
<b>Esteem Ant Bait</b> (pyriproxyfen)	1.5-2.0 lb	12	1	red imported fire ant	7C	Apply when ants are actively foraging.
<b>Extinguish</b> ((S)-Methoprene)	1.0-1.5 lb	4	0	fire ants	7A	Slow-acting IGR (insect growth regulator). Best applied early spring and fall where crop will be grown. Colonies will be reduced after three weeks and eliminated after 8 to 10 weeks. May be applied by ground equipment or aerially.
<b>Fulfill</b> (pymetrozine)	2.75 oz	12	0	green peach aphid, potato aphid, suppression of whiteflies	9B	Apply before populations build to damaging levels. Minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not make more than two applications.
<b>Intrepid 2F</b> (methoxyfenozide)	0.12-1.50 lb	4	1	beet armyworm, cabbage looper, fall armyworm, hornworms, southern armyworm, tomato fruitworm, true armyworm, yellowstriped armyworm	18	Do not apply more than 16 oz per application or more than 64 oz product per season.
<b>Javelin WG</b> ( <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>kurstaki</i> )	0.12-1.50 lb	4	0	most caterpillars, but not <i>Spodoptera</i> species (armyworms)	11B2	Treat when larvae are young. Thorough coverage is essential. OMRI-listed <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Knack IGR</b> (pyriproxyfen)	8-10 fl oz	12	14	immature whiteflies	7C	Apply when nymphs first appear. Make no more than two applications.
<b>Kryocide</b> (cryolite)	8-16 lb	12	14	blister beetles, cabbage looper, Colorado potato beetle larvae, flea beetles, fruitworm, hornworms, tomato pinworm	9A	Do not exceed 64 lb per acre per season.
<b>*Lannate LV; *SP</b> (methomyl)	<b>LV:</b> 0.75-3.0 pt <b>SP:</b> 0.25-1.0 lb	48	5	beet armyworm, corn earworm, green peach aphid, tomato pinworm (ground application only)	1A	No more than 10 applications per crop and no more than 15 pt LV/acre/crop or 5 lb SP.
<b>Lepinox WDG</b> ( <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>kurstaki</i> )	1.0-2.0 lb	12	0	most caterpillars, including beet armyworm (see label)	11B2	Treat when larvae are small. Thorough coverage is essential.
<b>Malathion 8F</b> (malathion)	0.75-3.5 pt	12	3	aphids, lacebugs, spider mites	1B	Can be used in greenhouse.
<b>*MSR Spray Concentrate</b> (oxydemeton-methyl)	2 pt	48	7	aphids, mites	1B	Do not apply more than 3 times per season.
<b>M-Pede 49% EC</b> Soap, insecticidal	1-2% V/V	12	0	aphids, leafhoppers, mites, plant bugs, thrips, whiteflies	--	OMRI-listed <sup>2</sup> .

Table 8. Continued.

Trade Name (Common Name)	Rate (product/acre)	REI (hours)	Days to Harvest	Insects	MOA Code <sup>1</sup>	Notes
<b>*Mustang Max</b> (zeta-cypermethrin)	2.24-4.0 oz	12	1	brown stink bugs, cabbage looper, Colorado potato beetle, cutworms, fall armyworm, flea beetles, grasshoppers, green stink bugs, hornworms, leafhoppers, pepper weevil, plant bugs, southern armyworm, tomato fruitworm, tomato pinworm, true armyworm, yellow-striped armyworm	3	Do not make applications less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 0.15 lb ai/acre per season.
<b>Neemix 4.5</b> (azadirachtin)	4-16 fl oz	12	0	aphids, armyworms, cabbage looper, Colorado potato beetle, cutworms, hornworms, leafminers, saltmarsh caterpillar, thrips, tomato fruitworm (corn earworm), tomato pinworm, whiteflies	18B	OMRI-listed <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Oberon 2SC</b> (spiromesifen)	7.0-8.5 fl oz	12	7	broad mites, twospotted spider mite, whiteflies (eggs and nymphs)	23	Maximum amount per crop: 25.5 fl oz/acre. No more than 3 applications.
<b>Platinum</b> (thiamethoxam)	5-8 fl oz	12	30	aphids, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, whiteflies	4A	For most crops that are not on the label, a 120-day plant-back interval must be observed. To manage resistance, avoid using Provado or other related pesticides (Actara, Assail) in conjunction with Platinum.
<b>*Pounce 25 W</b> (permethrin)	6.4-12.8 oz	12	3	cabbage looper, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, vegetable leafminer	3	Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ai/acre per season.
<b>*Proaxis Insecticide</b> (gamma-cyhalothrin)	1.92-3.84 fl oz	24	5	Aphids <sup>(1)</sup> , beet armyworm <sup>(2)</sup> , blister beetles, cabbage looper, Colorado potato beetle, cucumber beetles (adults), cutworms, hornworms, fall armyworm <sup>(2)</sup> , flea beetles, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, plant bugs, southern armyworm <sup>(2)</sup> , spider mites <sup>(1)</sup> , stink bugs, thrips <sup>(1)</sup> , tobacco budworm, tomato fruitworm, tomato pinworm, vegetable weevil (adult), whiteflies <sup>(1)</sup> , yellow-striped armyworm <sup>(2)</sup>	3	( <sup>1</sup> )Suppression only. ( <sup>2</sup> ) First and second instars only. Do not apply more than 2.88 pints per acre per season.
<b>*Proclaim</b> (emamectin benzoate)	2.4-4.8 oz	48	7	beet armyworm, cabbage looper, fall armyworm, hornworms, southern armyworm, tobacco budworm, tomato fruitworm, tomato pinworm, yellow-striped armyworm	6	No more than 28.8 oz/acre per season.

Table 8. Continued.

Trade Name (Common Name)	Rate (product/acre)	REI (hours)	Days to Harvest	Insects	MOA Code <sup>1</sup>	Notes
<b>Provado 1.6F</b> (imidacloprid)	3.8 oz	12	0	aphids, Colorado potato beetle, leafhoppers, whiteflies	4A	Do not apply if imidacloprid or thiamethoxam have been used at planting.
<b>Pyrellin EC</b> (pyrethrin + rotenone)	1-2 pt	12	12 hours	aphids, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, leafhoppers, leafminers, loopers, mites, stink bugs, thrips, whiteflies	3, 21	
<b>Sevin 80 S; XLR; 4F</b> (carbaryl)	<b>80S:</b> 0.63-2.5 lb <b>XLR, 4F:</b> 0.5-2 qt	12	3	Colorado potato beetle, cutworms, fall armyworm, flea beetles, lace bugs (suppression), tarnished plant bug, thrips (suppression), tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tomato pinworm	1A	Do not apply more than seven times. Do not apply more than 8 qt or 10 lb per acre per crop. Applications must be at least 7 days apart.
<b>SpinTor 2 SC</b> (spinosad)	1.5-8 fl oz	4	1	armyworms, Colorado potato beetle larvae, hornworms, leafminers ( <i>Liriomyza</i> spp.), loopers, thrips, tomato fruitworm, tomato pinworm	5	Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to spray mixture. Do not apply more than three times in any 21 day period.
<b>*Telone C-35</b> (dichloropropene + chloropicrin)	See label	5 days	preplant	garden centipedes, wireworms	--	See supplemental label for use in south and central Florida.
<b>*Telone II</b> (dichloropropene)						
<b>Trilogy</b> (extract of neem oil)	0.5-2.0% V/V	4	0	aphids, mites, suppression of thrips and whiteflies	18B	Apply morning or evening to reduce potential for leaf burn. Toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. OMRI-listed <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Ultra-Fine Oil</b> <b>JMS Stylet-Oil</b> <b>Others</b> (oil, insecticidal)	3-6 qts/100 gal (JMS)	4	0	aphids, leafhoppers, leafminers, mites, thrips, whiteflies. Aphid transmitted viruses (JMS)	--	Do not exceed four applications per season. Stylet-oil will not control aphids or beetles. Organic Stylet-Oil is OMRI-listed <sup>2</sup> .
<b>*Vendex 50 WP</b> (fenbutatin-oxide)	2-3 lb	48	3	twospotted spider mite	12B	Apply when mites first appear, no more than 3 applications per year.
<b>Venom Insecticide</b> (dinotefuran)	<b>foliar:</b> 1-4 oz <b>soil:</b> 5-6 oz	12	<b>foliar - 1</b> <b>soil - 21</b>	Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhopper, leafminer, thrips, whiteflies	4A	Do not use both application methods. Do not apply more than 6 oz, foliar; or 12 oz, soil, per season. No more than 3 applications per season.
<b>*Vydate L</b> (oxamyl)	2-4 pt	48	1	aphids, Colorado potato beetle, leafminers, mites	1A	Do not apply more than 24 pt per acre per season.
<b>*Warrior</b> (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.92-3.84 fl oz	24	5	armyworms (1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> instar), cutworms, grasshoppers, hornworms, leafhoppers, loopers, plant bugs, stink bugs, thrips <sup>(1)</sup> , tomato fruitworm, vegetable weevil. Suppression of aphids, mites, whiteflies	3	Do not apply more than 0.36 lb ai/acre per season. <sup>(1)</sup> Does not control western flower thrips.

Table 8. Continued.

Trade Name (Common Name)	Rate (product/acre)	REI (hours)	Days to Harvest	Insects	MOA Code <sup>1</sup>	Notes
<b>Xentari DF</b> ( <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>aizawai</i> )	0.5-2.0 lb	4	0	caterpillars	11B1	Treat when larvae are young. Thorough coverage is essential. May be used in the greenhouse. Can be used in organic production.
<p><b>The pesticide information presented in this table was current with federal and state regulations at the time of revision. The user is responsible for determining the intended use is consistent with the label of the product being used. Use pesticides safely. Read and follow label instructions.</b></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Mode of Action codes for vegetable pest insecticides from the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) Mode of Action Classification v.5.2 September 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1A. Acetylcholine esterase inhibitors, Carbamates</li> <li>1B. Acetylcholine esterase inhibitors, Organophosphates</li> <li>2A. GABA-gated chloride channel antagonists</li> <li>3. Sodium channel modulators</li> <li>4A. Nicotinic Acetylcholine receptor agonists/antagonists, Neonicotinoids</li> <li>5. Nicotinic Acetylcholine receptor agonists (not group 4)</li> <li>6. Chloride channel activators</li> <li>7A. Juvenile hormone mimics, Juvenile hormone analogues</li> <li>7C. Juvenile hormone mimics, Pyriproxifen</li> <li>9A. Compounds of unknown or non-selective mode of action (selective feeding blockers), Cryolite</li> <li>9B. Compounds of unknown or non-selective mode of action (selective feeding blockers), Pymetrozine</li> <li>9C. Compounds of unknown or non-selective mode of action (flonicamid)</li> <li>11B1. Microbial disruptors of insect midgut membranes, <i>B.t.</i> var <i>aizawai</i></li> <li>11B2. Microbial disruptors of insect midgut membranes, <i>B.t.</i> var <i>kurstaki</i></li> <li>12B. Inhibitors of oxidative phosphorylation, disruptors of ATP formation, Organotin miticide</li> <li>15. Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis, type 0, Lepidopteran</li> <li>16. Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis, type 1, Homopteran</li> <li>17. Molting disrupter, Dipteran</li> <li>18A. Ecdysone agonist/disruptor (methoxyfenozide, tebufenozide)</li> <li>18B. Ecdysone agonist/disruptor (azadirachtin)</li> <li>20. Site II electron transport inhibitors</li> <li>21. Site I electron transport inhibitors</li> <li>22. Voltage-dependent sodium channel blocker</li> <li>23. Inhibitors of lipid biosynthesis</li> <li>25. Neuronal inhibitors</li> </ul> <p><sup>2</sup> OMRI-listed: Listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute for use in organic production.</p> <p><b>* Restricted Use Pesticide</b></p>						

**Table 9.** Breakeven production costs for eggplant at various yield levels in Palm Beach County area, 2005-2006.

	Cost per acre	Yield (ctn/acre)				
		800	1000	1200	1400	1600
Variable Costs	\$5,086.90	\$6.36	\$5.09	\$4.24	\$3.63	\$3.18
Fixed Costs	\$2,996.96	\$3.75	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$2.14	\$1.87
Harvest Cost/unit		\$2.85	\$2.85	\$2.85	\$2.85	\$2.85
Total Cost/unit		\$12.95	\$10.93	\$9.59	\$8.62	\$7.90